

DISCUSSES TRIP TO EUROPE WITH CABINET LEADERS

President Arranges to Be Kept Advised Constantly on Matters.

GOVERNMENT NOW CONTROLS CABLES ACROSS ATLANTIC

This Will Assure Absolutely Secret Communication Between Wilson and Washington.

NO DATE IS YET DECIDED UPON

Post-Office Department Explains Why Wire Service to Old World Is Taken Over.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—President Wilson, in a two hours' session with members of his Cabinet to-day, discussed the preliminary plans of his trip abroad as the head of America's delegation to the peace conference.

The President, it was learned, does not believe that he will experience any difficulty in directing the affairs of the country while he is in Europe. During his absence the Cabinet will meet regularly, and he will be kept advised constantly on everything of importance that transpires here. One of the main reasons for the government taking control of the cables is to insure absolutely secret and uninterrupted communication between the President and the officials of this country while he is in France.

No other information was forthcoming from the White House as to the date of the President's departure, save that it will be early in December, or the personnel of our peace delegation. It is believed that the President may have an actual delegation, and that after his return to this country he will be represented at Versailles by proxy.

Under the President's plan, an adviser, who is now in France, will serve in this capacity for him, it is suggested. While the President is in Europe, it is practically impossible for him to make any choice of our peace envoys. It is practically agreed that the following will be the members of the delegation: Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary of War Baker, Elihu Root and Colonel House.

Overnight gossip eliminated both Secretary of Agriculture Houston and former Justice Charles E. Hughes. There remains the possibility, however, of former President Taft and ex-Secretary of War Woodrow Wilson among "those present" at the peace table, and Samuel Crompton, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Charles D. Harbo, president of the Barring Secretaries' Association, and Baker and Colonel House, though, all have been mentioned.

Nothing definite has come from the President and none of his aids care to say whether or not he will go.

INVITATIONS ARRIVE FROM MANY EUROPEAN CITIES

Many invitations from cities and municipalities in France, England and Italy, have been received by the President. When the work of reoccupying Belgium is completed to the extent where nationalities can be restored, the President will claim again their homes, invitations from there likewise will be forthcoming.

The burden of all these which come is the same: they want Woodrow Wilson to pay them the honor of a call. If the President visits all the places that want to see him, and hope to see him, he would be gone from this country for a long time.

Officials believe, however, that he may visit London, Brussels and Rome—the capitals of the three great nations—in addition to Paris, where he will make his headquarters during the conference. Arrangements are being made for a delegation of French officials to accompany the President, and he will be escorted in state to the Hotel de Ville, in Paris.

NAVY ORDERS WAGON IN SUM OF \$421,450,000 STOPPED

Sum Is Saved

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Naval ordnance contracts amounting to \$421,450,000 have been canceled since hostilities ceased, according to Admiral Earle, chief of the naval ordnance bureau, who today directed the cancellation of day when the committee began work on the 1920 naval appropriation bill.

"These cancellations," Admiral Earle said, "amount to about one-half of the total appropriations that Congress has given the ordnance bureau since the signing of the armistice."

REDUCTION OF SEVERAL ESTIMATES AND THE ELIMINATION OF A FEW OTHERS IN THE BILL WERE COMMENTED BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, BUT ESTIMATES OF \$53,000,000 FOR ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES AND \$2,500,000 FOR POWDER MANUFACTURE ARE NOT TOUCHED.

Items eliminated from the ordnance estimates included \$115,000,000 for new ship batteries and \$7,600,000 for reserve supplies, \$300,000 for torpedoes and \$1,500,000 for powder.

"The navy had got started and now it must stop," said Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican member of the committee.

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No Drop in Price of Autos for Months

WASHINGTON, November 19.—America's automobile builders hope to drop \$1,000,000,000 worth of government munitions contracts and reschedule their war production of \$1,000,000,000 worth of passenger cars and trucks within the next six months, it was learned today.

At a meeting today held at 100 representatives of the industry, particularly those eighty-seven firms which have government contracts, a program of readjustment and reconstruction, framed by a special committee of the industry, was adopted and sent to Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, who has time ago requested reconstruction suggestions from various industries.

No copies of the letter of suggestion sent to Mr. Baruch were made public, but it is understood that the manufacturers pointed out that the government's munitions contracts are well established on a peace basis, there will be no decrease in prices.

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WAR WORK DRIVE SUCCESSFUL HERE

Campaign Closes To-Night With City and County Fair Beyond Goal.

NO DEFINITE REPORTS MADE

Late Contributions Certain to Have Carried Fund Above Half Million.

Subscriptions continued to pour in yesterday and helped to swell the united war work fund to a substantial figure beyond the total of \$416,000, Richmond's and Henrico County's quota, which was passed on Monday. No additional figures were available last night, the work of tabulating the contributions being in progress. Officials in charge of the campaign would not hazard a guess as to the grand total in the absence of final reports from all divisions. These reports will be submitted to-day. However, the hope was expressed that the half-million-dollar mark would be reached before the close of the day.

WHY BULGARIA REFUSED TO CONTINUE FIGHTING

Points Made in President Wilson's Speech Are Said to Have Been Cause.

SOLUTION WILL COME SOON

Assured That Occupied Territories Would Be Restored Subjects of King Ferdinand Considered Further Satisfying Issues.

GENEVA, November 19.—"The future of Bulgaria will depend mainly upon the solution of the Balkan problem," said King Ferdinand, the former Premier of Bulgaria, in an interview with the Associated Press to-day. "We, as the Bulgarian opposition, in 1915 did our best to prevent King Ferdinand from joining with Germany. However, we did not succeed, because the allies took too long in landing forces at Saloniki in order to impress the Bulgarians."

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BRITISH WAR LOSS 1,000,000

Those Actually Killed or Died as Result of Wounds Number 658,665.

OVER 2,000,000 WOUNDED

Fighting on Franco-Belgian Front Entailed Casualties of 2,719,642.

LONDON, November 19.—British casualties during the war, including all the theaters of activities, totaled 2,719,642, it was announced in the House of Commons to-day by James Macpherson, parliamentary secretary of the War Office. Of this number, officers killed, wounded or missing aggregated 142,534, and the men 2,577,108. The missing and prisoners totaled 967,000. The total losses in the fighting on the Franco-Belgian front were 2,719,642. Aggregate of those killed or died of whom 658,665 were officers.

In the East African campaign the total casualties were 17,325. Of this total, 9,101 were killed or died, 6,738 were wounded or missing, and 1,506 were prisoners. The wounded and missing totaled 8,244. In the Italian campaign the total casualties were 2,010 officers and 75,595 others. The missing, including prisoners, were 253 officers and 1,371 men. The wounded and missing totaled 1,624. On the Saloniki front the losses were 2,718. Of these, the killed were 253 officers and 1,371 men. The wounded and missing totaled 1,624. In the British losses totaled 2,719,642. Of this total, 9,101 were killed or died, 6,738 were wounded or missing, and 1,506 were prisoners. The wounded and missing totaled 8,244. In the Italian campaign the total casualties were 2,010 officers and 75,595 others. The missing, including prisoners, were 253 officers and 1,371 men. The wounded and missing totaled 1,624. On the Saloniki front the losses were 2,718. Of these, the killed were 253 officers and 1,371 men. The wounded and missing totaled 1,624. In the British losses totaled 2,719,642. Of this total, 9,101 were killed or died, 6,738 were wounded or missing, and 1,506 were prisoners. The wounded and missing totaled 8,244. In the Italian campaign the total casualties were 2,010 officers and 75,595 others. The missing, including prisoners, were 253 officers and 1,371 men. The wounded and missing totaled 1,624. On the Saloniki front the losses were 2,718. Of these, the killed were 253 officers and 1,371 men. The wounded and missing totaled 1,624. In the British losses totaled 2,719,642. Of this total, 9,101 were killed or died, 6,738 were wounded or missing, and 1,506 were prisoners. The wounded and missing totaled 8,244. In the Italian campaign the total casualties were 2,010 officers and 75,595 others. The missing, including prisoners, were 253 officers and 1,371 men. The wounded and missing totaled 1,624. On the Saloniki front the losses were 2,718. Of these, the killed were 253 officers and 1,371 men. The wounded and missing totaled 1,624. In the British losses totaled 2,719,642. Of this total, 9,101 were killed or died, 6,738 were wounded or missing, and 1,506 were prisoners. The wounded and missing totaled 8,244. In the Italian campaign the total casualties were 2,010 officers and 75,595 others. The missing, including prisoners, were 253 officers and 1,371 men. The wounded and missing totaled 1,624. On the Saloniki front the losses were 2,718. Of these, the killed were 253 officers and 1,371 men. The wounded and missing totaled 1,624. In the British losses totaled 2,719,642. Of this total, 9,101 were killed or died, 6,738 were wounded or missing, and 1,506 were prisoners. The wounded and missing totaled 8,244. In the Italian campaign the total casualties were 2,010 officers and 75,595 others. The missing, including prisoners, were 253 officers and 1,371 men. The wounded and missing totaled 1,624. On the Saloniki front the losses were 2,718. Of these, the killed were 253 officers and 1,371 men. The wounded and